



THE BARMAN MAIL  
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Editor and Publisher

#### MYOR CAR LICENSING

More than ever before, motorists are delaying the purchase of new license plates for their cars. Although they will have to, for the provincial government has, but it is not so much C. M. P. officers to get their car licenses at once. The provincial government finds itself "hard up" too, and wants to get this license money in as quickly as possible.

Among those who have delayed in buying their 1933 license plates will be numbered those who have been waiting to see if the government would make a change in the license scale as recently suggested. This new scale would assess car owners one dollar per cylinder for the license.

Should this plan of licensing be adopted the government would find its revenue greatly reduced, and to make up the shortage it would be necessary to increase the gasoline tax.

Proponents of the dollar per cylinder scheme would be fairer than the present system, as the additional revenue from the increased gasoline tax would come from the man who uses the most of the most, and should therefore pay the most.

It sounds reasonable, but it's hard to know just where to draw the line.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND BEER SALES

The report that the provincial government plans to limit the sale and distribution of beer in Alberta has been making waves. But, that matter does not matter there, for it may yet be brought up in the legislature by those who are in favor of the scheme.

Hard pressed financially, with another year of deficits, the provincial government is casting about for new sources of revenue with which to balance the budget. The liquor control board has been an annual profit and, securing further profits in the beer business, the government may yet invade this field of private industry.

Such a step would add to the government revenue, but it would have other serious results. The taking over of the sale and distribution of beer would result in a consolidation of the beer and liquor business in many towns, and men now employed by Distributors Ltd., sole agents for beer sales in Alberta, would be dismissed. This would add to unemployment and general distress in the province, and mean a further loss in the purchasing power of the public.

The scrip question in Calgary is not yet settled. At a recent meeting of city retailers there was a decided sentiment in favor of the scheme. The wholesalers are reported as being against it, but the retailers are going to try and persuade the wholesalers to accept scrip. The scrip will not work unless there is a general acceptance of it. If scrip is issued it will save the city a large sum of money.

Several Calgary trained Chinese aviators are now taking part in the combat between Chinese and Japanese forces in the Far East. One of the Chinese young men are now being trained in flight in Calgary and will, as soon as they have completed their flying course, journey to the home land to do what he wishes. The Donkhorst leader has not announced what his plans are for his large band of followers, but he is negotiating with a representative of the owners of a large tract of land in Mexico. Canadians will not be sorry to see the Donkhorst depart for Mexico.

#### MISERABLE POOR MILK COWS

Many of the nations used for dairy cattle in western Canada are deficient in mineral matter. The mineral deficiencies can be remedied, however, by adding to the foods the mineral elements which they lack by growing crops rich in minerals such as clover and alfalfa, and by feeding supplementary mineral mixtures.

The four mineral elements likely to be lacking in the foods commonly fed to milk cows are iodine, phosphorus, chlorine, and iodine. Of these, iodine, phosphorus, and chlorine are required in the greatest amounts, the reason being that these mineral elements are used to form bone and milk, and also to assist in the activity of the thyroid gland and of the digestive tract. If the ration supplied the high proportion of iodine in full flow of milk is low in these elements, she will lack the mineral constituents from her skeleton in order to keep the composition of her milk constant. When the cow shows a tendency to choke, stinks, bones, or so it indicates that she needs additional mineral matter. The proper functioning of the thyroid gland is dependent on iodine, a deficiency of which commonly manifests itself in goitre or "big neck."

A simple mineral mixture which can be used for a number of years at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta, contains 100 pounds of ground limestone, 20 pounds of steamed bone meal, and 20 pounds of salt. This mineral is fed at the rate of 4 pounds to 100 pounds of feed.

The most convenient form in which to feed lime is to mix powder with the feed. For cows, dissolve four ounces of potassium iodide in warm water, using the minimum amount of water required to dissolve the drug. Sprinkle the potassium iodide on dry salt evenly and in a thin layer on a clean floor and sprinkle the solution of potassium iodide evenly over it and mix well. At Lacombe 60 pounds of lime and phosphorus are allowed to help themselves to the iodized salt from a box in the barnyard.

#### SEPARATE GRADING FOR GARNET NOT EXPECTED

Garnet wheat will not be graded separately this year. This was indicated in semi-official statements made Tuesday following weeks of speculation among Alberta farmers. Many inquiries have been made by farmers in all parts of the province, particularly in the northern and Peace River areas, as to the possibility of Garnet being graded separately. For a year or two there has been controversy as to whether Peace millers would grade Garnet on a separate grade. E. B. Ramsay, chief commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners, visited Barrup last summer and reported on this return opinion divided on the question.

It has been unofficially reported that the committee on western grain standards, which met in Winnipeg during the early winter, recommended that legislation be passed that would bring about the separate grading of Garnet.

While the committee felt that the present might not be an opportune time to effect the separate grading, the responsibility of putting such a change into operation was left with the Board of Grain Commissioners, the committee stating that the bill should become effective not later than 1934.

The last official statement on the question was made in the House of Commons February 3, when the following discussion took place: "May I ask the minister of trade and commerce whether it is still the intention of the government to bring down certain amendments to the Canada Grain Act, as previously announced, more particularly that with respect to the separate grading of Garnet wheat," asked Hon. W. L. Motherwell, Belleville.

"I am not, I am sorry to say, that any revision of the Grain Act should be proceeded with and the information that we have secured is not considered completely satisfactory to warrant any proceeding with the particular item referred to," replied Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce.

## The Home Garden

#### Make Plans Now

Gardening plans, unlike those one may make for other things, have more than an even chance of coming out right. Granted that the best of seeds, the best soil, the best weather, and the best soil conditions, from a source that caters to Canadian conditions, are provided for, and the soil conditions are normal, then everything should be done to the proper height and the proper time. Sometimes in life, it is best to plan for the future. This policy is not to be followed in gardening. Here a good plan is decided advantage. With vegetable production can be increased from 30 to 40 per cent. With the well laid out flower garden will contain more than 100 plants. The plan will be better balanced than the one that is just stuck in on the spur of the moment. This is the time to plan. All that is needed is a seed catalogue, a piece of paper and a pencil, and it is important that there should be a rubber on the end of that pencil.

#### Getting Most Out of Vegetables

In selecting a good list of vegetables, all those which have given satisfaction in the past should be included. To this should be added a few new things, particularly those which promise to be the most successful, or favorite dishes. Next, the list should be divided under two headings that are planted early, such as lettuce, radish and spinach, and those which must not go in until danger of frost is over. Then, with the catalogue at hand for authority, the list is again checked and brought to such a kind of a plan as to be in tall or short, wide or narrow, whether it should be started indoors, and whether it may be planted several times a week or ten days apart.

With the information available, a plan can be laid out. Tall things like corn require at least a foot of space, while wide branching potatoes, peas, and beans will need almost as much as trailing sorts of the cucumber and melon families also take up a good deal of room. On the other hand, carrots, beets, parsnips, spinach, do not require more than twelve inches between rows in early cultivation. Where space is at a premium there are other short cuts, such as interplanting the very early stalk like the radish and spinach and the first lettuce, with carrots, beets, and cabbage which will not require full room until well on in the season.

Now it is obvious that vegetables requiring an early start in a window box or hot bed should be specially marked. Among the list will be tomatoes, celeris, peppers, egg plants, cabbage, and Brussels sprouts. There is very little trouble in getting good sized plants and even if they come on from seed outdoors, from three to six weeks can be saved by planting in at least a portion under glass.

Planting Time. Most Canadians are content with one sowing of vegetables. In the case of the good old "twenty-four" or May used to be a day set aside for the purpose and there were no drawbacks in the evening for the children that did not break their backs in the afternoon sowing peas and potatoes. But that custom, fortunately for all concerned, is disappearing.

## Get Ready For Spring

If your car has been laid up for the winter you will now be thinking of getting it ready for spring and summer. Now is a good time to see that it is in good running order. Don't wait until something happens, for that may cause needless delay and expense.

Have your car checked over now and any needed adjustments or repairs made. It will save you time and trouble.

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## SAMBROOKE'S GARAGE

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## The Good Old Cream Cheque

What a help that cream cheque is these days! It's a dependable source of income for the farmer. And if you ship cream to us you can be assured of full value for your cream.

As prices were exceptionally low and yield not high in 1932, another comparison is added. The average value of all field crops for the 8 years, 1927-1931, including the value of food crops, was \$258,000,000, while the ordinary expenditures of governments in 1931 were \$224,000,000. Whereas in 1931 a sum equal to one-half the value of the field crops sufficed to meet ordinary government expenditures, a stage has now been reached where the average value of all field crops falls short by many millions of dollars of meeting the ordinary requirements of governments.

vegetables are best planted long before the first of March, peas, lettuce, and radish, for instance, cannot be put in too early. Just as soon as the soil is fit to work is the time for the first of these. But, with lettuce, stuff like melons, cucumbers, corn, and the started plants there is a rush as long as there is a possibility of frost. Then, too, it is a big mistake to plant all at one time. Practically everywhere two or three plantings at intervals of ten days for about vegetables can be made and thus the harvest spread over a longer period. With some plants, however, and some places this is not possible, but the harvest may be extended by using several varieties. This course is best followed with peas. The early planted peas are the biggest yielders, but by sowing an early variety, a medium sort, and a late crop, though all are planted the same ten days to three weeks in maturity, there will be a difference of

Flower Plan. With flowers, the same growing rules hold good, but here variety and color are more important. In making the list care should be taken to secure a preponderance of favorite colors, as well as varieties which will assure bloom every month from June until frost. These should be used for accent, some for bouquets and some for division. Some of the colors that are planted early, such as geraniums, or tall screens. With a range of colors rivaling the rainbow, with a season of bloom for annuals from May until November, and with the late plants, varying from an inch to six inches, it is not at all difficult to plan a perfect Canadian flower garden.

#### FLOWERS FOR THE NEW YEAR

In the dull days of winter it is interesting to make plans for the garden for next spring, as that is as soon as warm weather comes, the plan can be put into effect. If the shrubby border has become overcrowded, spring is a good time to transplant some of the bushes so as to leave plenty of room for new plants to grow to their full beauty. When moving a shrub or any other plant it is important that the roots should be damaged as little as possible and that the hole in the new location should be large enough that the roots can be spread out. The soil at the bottom of the hole should be dug out for at least a foot and some very fine manure or good garden soil well mixed with the old soil, or, if the old soil is very poor, all new soil should be used.

Some shrubs are propagated by division, and spring is a good time to do this. Spiraea van Houttei is one that can be divided easily. First, all dead stems and leaves should be removed, and delphiniums, perennials, and phlox all do better in the spring. Plants should be lifted and divided if necessary. Aster and phlox are both more satisfactory if divided if lifted and divided every two or three years. If they are to go back in the same position fresh soil should be put in or some well rotted manure.

The perennial border will need some attention at this time. First, all dead stems and leaves should be removed, and delphiniums, perennials, and phlox all do better in the spring. Plants should be lifted and divided if necessary. Aster and phlox are both more satisfactory if divided if lifted and divided every two or three years. If they are to go back in the same position fresh soil should be put in or some well rotted manure.



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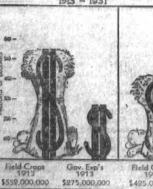
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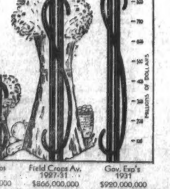
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## How Canada Gets and Spends

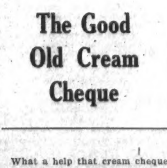
CURRENT EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENTS COMPARED WITH FARM VALUES IN FIELD CROPS 1928 - 1931



A study showing the comparison between the cost of Government in Canada and the farm value of all field crops has been prepared by W. Sanford Evans and released through the efforts of the Committee on economy in public finance by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The study, as illustrated by the chart, indicates that in 1931 the total cost of government for ordinary purposes was equal to 66 per cent of the farm value of all field crops in Canada. In 1931 Government expenditures were equal to 214 per cent of the value of all field crops.



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